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THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1839.

DEATH OF JUDGE BUEL.

[From the Albany Argus, Oct. 9.]

We discharge a melancholy office in announcing the death of another of our most respected and valuable citizens. Judge JESSE BUEL expired at Danbury, Ct., at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, in the 63d year of his age. In consonance with the general sorrow, and as a tribute to the character of the first proprietor of this journal, our columns appear in the habiliaments of mourning.

Having accepted invitations to deliver anniversary addresses before the Horticultural and Agricultural Societies of Norwich and New Haven, Conn., on the 26th and 27th ult. he left home about a fortnight since, with that view. At Danbury, he was seized on Sunday night with a billious cholic, of which he was relieved in the course of twenty-four hours; but billious fever supervened, and he sank under it after an illness of more than a week—receiving, during the time, every attention, and unremitted medical attendance from the hands of strangers. It was not until Friday last, however, soon after his son had left him on his return to Albany to request the attendance of his family physician, that the disorder assumed an alarming aspect. He was accompanied on his journey by his only daughter, of whom he took an affecting and final leave, in the full possession of his mental faculties, a few moments before he calmly breathed his last.

Intelligence was brought yesterday morning by express, announcing the expected fatal termination of his illness. It was a melancholy surprise to his anxious family on reaching the steamboat wharf in the afternoon, on their route to his place of illness, to be among the first to learn that his remains had been brought up by the Columbus, the day boat from New-York, which arrived before the departure of the afternoon boat.—The body had been brought from Danbury to Poughkeepsie, and thence to this city.

For the last thirty years, Judge Buel has occupied a wide space in the political and agricultural world. In 1813, he removed to this city from Ulster county, and established the Albany Argus. In the following year, he was appointed Printer to the State, and discharged the duties of that station, and of the editorship of the paper, until 1821, when he retired to the farm in the suburbs of the city, since so widely and favorably known as the "Albany Nursery." After his retirement from his editorial labors, he represented the city for successive years in the popular branch of the legislature, and at the period of his death was a Regent of the University. His last appearance in political life, was as the gubernatorial candidate of the opponents of the national administration in 1836.

But it is as an Agriculturist, in the great and broad sense of the word, practically and scientifically, that he has built his fame as a public benefactor. As such, he was known throughout this continent and in the old world; and no man has contributed more, as a writer and in practical life, to elevate, inform and improve the Agriculture of his age. Nearly six years ago, as an auxiliary in his plan for the diffusion of knowledge on this subject, Judge B. established "The Cultivator," a monthly publication, of the highest value, and of great and varied information, and which has attained a vast circulation throughout the American continent. His labors however were not confined to his monthly publication, ample as were its pages. His pen was in constant requisition upon nearly every subject connected with the cultivation of the soil, and his correspondence throughout the Union, and abroad, was extensive. In example, not less than in precept, he may be said to have conferred blessings upon the times in which he lived—blessings that will continue to fructify, and ripen into fruit, long after his body shall have mingled with his favorite earth.

As a neighbor and a citizen—and in all the relations of domestic life—he was without reproach. He was esteemed not less for his integrity than his intelligence and worth—for the unaffected affability and simplicity of manner in his intercourse with his fellow men. He may be said to have lived for utility; and to have died in the prosecution of his favorite employment. His death is a public bereavement, which all will mourn, as irreparable.

CORRESPONDENCE, INQUIRIES, &c.

Hay Rack.

A correspondent in Boston (Erie Co.) strongly recommends the hay flat for gathering hay or grain, as superior to any other rack or implement of the kind. In this case the load lies level with the wheels, over which bows of some elastic wood are bent, to prevent the hay or grain from touching them. In this way, a machine for carrying hay, or other things, can be cheaply made, and far better than the old fashioned stake and rave cart or hay rack. As a rack is an indispensable article on a farm, and when well made is worth from five to ten dollars, and if carefully used and housed will last an age, our correspondent makes the excellent suggestion (which we have seen adopted by others) of having some convenient arrangement made over the threshing floor, say with small pullies, by which the rack, of whatever kind, may be raised from the wagon when not wanted for use, and thus secured, be out of the way, safe from rotting, not liable to be broken by cattle as they are when laid against a fence, or thrown on the ground, and are always ready when wanted. As the hay rack is an important article in husbandry, we may hereafter give a drawing of a rack, which we think superior in some respects to the one recommended above, but we invite the attention of farmers to the hints he has thrown out respecting the preservation of the article.

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Plows.

Mr. E. Sprague, in noticing the improvements making in agricultural implements, thus speaks of the most important of all, the plow:

"I am convinced they have not as yet reached their perfection. There is one alteration in the common plow which I think would be a decided improvement; and I would suggest to those who are building the article, the propriety of making a few on this plan—that is, to make the point a little more extended than is usually done, at the same time rising a little faster than common, so that as the point penetrates the earth it lifts it a little faster, and of course turns it over. As a coulter is indispensable in turf land, I would suggest that a hole of a suitable size be cast in the point so as to let in the heel of a coulter, and this coulter to go through the beam and key upon the top. This coulter to stand well back at the top, having a long projection, which shall fit into a crease or groove cast half through the point, much in the manner of the old fashioned Massachusetts lock shares."

It is one of the established principles of mechanics, and fully corroborated by experience, that to have a plough work easy and well, the angle of elevation at the point must be very small and gradual; we think, therefore, our friend would find himself disappointed in the working a plow which should rise 'faster than common.' The suggestions respecting a coulter may be feasible; those acquainted with the manufacture can best judge.

—

Chess, &c.

Another correspondent (W. E.) furnishes the following notices; for the correctness of the first of which, an approved mode of turning wheat to chess, we should be willing to vouch:—

"Take the contents of the screen box, chess, cockle, &c. &c. and feed the same to the horses, oxen, hogs, or to the fowls on the dung-hill. It will answer about the same purpose to leave them on the barn floor scattered about, as they will after a while get shoved out with the chaff, and distributed with the manure. In these ways the chess is furnished to the whole farm, and a full crop may be expected with the wheat; of which, in such case, it will be supposed by many, a portion of the seed has turned to chess. Some farmers believe that chess will not grow. This is a mistake. I have seen the experiment fairly and thoroughly tested, and a beautiful growth was the result. If farmers will use perfectly pure seed, and wage a war of extermination against every kind of weed found on their premises, there would be less complaint; if let alone, they are sure to multiply and replenish the earth."

[REMARK BY THE EDITOR.]—All foul stuff or seeds separated from grain in cleaning, instead of being thrown into the yard, or fed whole to animals, should be carefully put up and carried to the mill for grinding before feeding. Two advantages will be gained by this,—vegetation will be effectually prevented, and the increased value of the provender will amply compensate for all trouble.

—

Composition for Corn.

"Take one bushel of plaster, half a bushel of lime, and half a bushel of ashes, and mix them thoroughly together. Apply about a table spoonful to a hill. I have put it on my corn this season, and have found it decidedly beneficial, so much so that I have one of the best fields of corn in this vicinity. Try it, reader, next year, the cost is nothing, and the application gives but little trouble. W. E."

—

To Free Land from Worms.

"Buckwheat sown on land will free it from wire worms, which in some years materially injure the corn crop; and salt will destroy all noxious weeds. If you doubt, try and see. W. E."

—

Field Mice, or Meadow Mole.

An 'Observer' from Freedom, makes some remarks on the reason of the meadow mouse frequenting some farms more than others, with particular reference to the complaints of a 'Scotchman,' at page 124 current volume. 'Observer' says:—

"Now the cause of these troublesome creatures being so numerous, and frequenting my old friend's grain so impudently and so voraciously, can be easily accounted for. The growing timber with which it is surrounded; the old brush and log fence, mostly rotten, with which it is enclosed; the half rotted stumps and logs among the grain, affording good retreats, habitations and breeding places for them. They collect together from the adjoining woods, and sport among the wheat with as much freedom, as though the grain could be bought for fifty cents per bushel. It is well known they breed in great numbers in such places, while at the same time in well cleared and properly cultivated fields they are scarce. They frequent boggy or wet meadows, especially if logs, stumps, or stone piles are numerous. They do more injury in small improvements than in large ones; hence the more farmers in new countries keep their clearings together, the better will be the crops, and the fewer the mice."

The causes which 'Observer' has assigned for the prevalence of the meadow mouse in his section of the country may be sufficient; but that they will exist in great numbers where there are neither stumps, stones or logs, to afford hiding places, the experience of the past year has demonstrated to us. Last spring we had a rich piece of meadow land well turned over and sow-

ed to spring wheat. The ground was well prepared by rolling, and but few mice were killed at the time of preparation and sowing. The mouse, however, early commenced its attacks upon the grain, continued to cut down and destroy until harvest, when the whole ground seemed covered with the cuttings. Although not a practice to be commended, we had the field again ploughed and prepared for another wheat crop as soon as practicable after the spring wheat was taken off. During the several ploughings and harrowings, the men who did the work, killed *by count* about three hundred mice, on not more than six acres, and where there was not a log, stump, and scarcely a stone on the whole piece. The increase, or the migration, of these pests of the farmer, demands more attention than the subject has yet received.—[Ed. Far.]

Inquiry Respecting Mulberries, &c.

If Mr. Parsons of Venango, wishes to engage in the culture of the Mulberry, or the production of silk, he will see by our advertising department, that both eggs and trees can be obtained in various places in any desirable quantities. The price of the trees can hardly be said to be fixed for the season, and we hear from different parts of the country of sales at various rates from twenty to sixty cents, the rates depending on size, ripeness of wood, &c. We are unable to answer his query respecting feeding the silk worm on dried mulberry leaves. The practice obtains in no country to any considerable extent, and we believe has never been attempted in this.

It would be rather premature to notice the kind of fence which he proposes making. Should he be successful in perfecting his plan, which we trust he may be, and will furnish us with a description of it when completed, and its expense per rod, it shall be inserted in the Farmer with great pleasure. His proposals for the advertising, and the agencies, of his numerous inventions, the limited amount of space we can devote to such objects, compels us to decline. They would be more proper in the columns of the 'Journal of the American Institute,' New-York, or the 'Journal of the Franklin Institute,' Philadelphia; works expressly devoted to the diffusion of a knowledge of mechanical and patented inventions.

Queries on the Propagation of Fruit, by 'R. V. M.'

"Mr. Tucker—What, in your opinion, is the most preferable mode of propagating the best kinds and qualities of the apple?—whether from the *seed* and grafting afterwards, or by inoculation?—and of how many years growth, or how large should the young tree be, before grafting or inoculation? What is the best time for cutting the grafts or sprouts for grafting or inoculation; and what is the most favorable time of the year for grafting?

"But what I consider a more important query is this:—Is it not the best method of propagating the apple, to plant the scions or cuttings from the tree?—and if so, what is the best time of the year for cutting the branches of the tree for planting—how must they be preserved—and what the best time of the year, and the best method of planting them? Will the trees from these planted scions, produce precisely the same kind of fruit as the trees from which they were taken? From what other kinds of fruit trees can you propagate fruit by planting the scions? Will the fruit be the same as the original tree? I have heard that the pear, peach and cherry, can be produced this way.

"What kind of soil is most favorable to the growth of the apple, the pear, plum, cherry, peach, grape, &c."

To reply fully to the queries of R. V. M. would require a volume; our reply must be brief; and our correspondent will find these subjects discussed in previous volumes.

The best mode of propagating the apple, is from the *seed*, and then to graft or inoculate afterwards. In no other way can we be certain of having the fruit desired.

If the seeds are sown in good soil, and well cultivated, the tree will be large enough to graft or bud in two or three years. A tree from one-eighth to one-half an inch in diameter will graft or inoculate as well as any other time. Where the trees are large, grafting can only be practiced, inoculation is impracticable. The best time for cutting grafts is in February, while the branches are the most free from sap; buds for inoculating should be cut when wanted. Grafts are preserved by being buried in the earth, or put in cellars of low temperature; buds for inoculating cannot be preserved for any length of time, but should be used as soon as possible after cutting. The time for grafting is in the spring of the year, after the sap has begun to circulate pretty freely and the buds and flowers to put out. To succeed in grafting, it is necessary that but little sap should be required by the graft, and that a good supply should be furnished by the tree. Inoculation must of course be performed when the bark will peel, but as late in the season as it will do this.

We have never seen an apple tree raised from a cutting, and the experiments we have made, or seen made, to grow trees this way, have always failed. If any of our friends have succeeded better than we have, and will describe the process to us, they will confer a great favor on us and on others. *If* they could be so grown, they would doubtless resemble the original tree. All trees grown from shoots from the roots, as the pear, apple, plum and cherry, sometimes are, will resemble the original stock; trees grown from seeds must be grafted, as they very rarely produce fruit like the original kind.

The soil best adapted to fruit trees, *as a whole*, is a good loam, in which the roots can run to a sufficient depth without finding hardpan, stagnant water, or clay. Some trees, as the apple or pear, will bear more clay, or in other words, a more tenacious soil than others, the peach for instance, but all kinds will flourish in the soil indicated above.

Proper Time of Harvesting Wheat.

Some farmers contend that wheat should be cut very early, at least while the berry is soft; others maintain that the riper the grain is the better it is, and hence allow their grain to stand as long as possible. As the subject is one of importance to the farmer, particularly in wheat growing sections, we have been induced to give some attention to the matter, and the result of our experiments, added to observations on the harvesting of others, we have come to the following conclusions:—

1st. That wheat, of which the straw is bright and clean, if cut as early as when the berry is in such a state that it can be flattened by a smart squeeze between the fingers, will make flour of the whitest kind, but such wheat will shrink considerably, and occasions a loss to the farmer of some four to six per cent on his harvest.

2d. That the same kind of wheat allowed to stand till the berry cannot be compressed by squeezing, but can still be easily severed by the finger nails, will make flour but little inferior to the other, and in quantity about as great as at any other time; but as the hull or bran is thinner, and the shrinkage more than at a later period, the loss to the farmer from this source will be from two to four per cent.

3d. That the same kind of wheat, if allowed to stand until completely ripened, will not make as fine white flour as in former periods, owing to the berry becoming browned on the surface, and losing the silvery whiteness that belonged at first to it, the bran is also thicker than before, but the loss from shrinkage is comparatively nothing.

It follows from these results, that all other things being equal, the farmer but consults his interest who allows his wheat to become fully ripened before harvesting. But as the state of the weather, lateness of season, or injury from rust may make it necessary at times to cut as early as possible, it may be done without serious loss; and if the crop is large, or the wheat those varieties that shell easily, it is always desirable to begin at the earliest stage of fitness for cutting.

Since writing the above, we have observed in a late number of the London Gardener's Magazine, a paper on this subject, which in the main corroborates the opinions we have advanced, and from which we make the following extract:

"It frequently happens with those farmers who grow a great breadth of corn, (wheat,) that they find it convenient to begin a certain portion of it, in order to employ the laborers they have engaged, and whom they wish to keep in constant work till the harvest be finished; under such circumstances, it is a happy belief, that you are doing no harm in persevering. The miller also tells you that the sample is brighter, and he likes it.—But does the farmer find he can sell a green and shrivelled sample for the same as one more bold? I never found it so, but the contrary; yet the corn cut before it is quite ripe, is thinner skinned, and contains no doubt a smaller portion of bran. Depend upon it, however, corn thus sold, neither yields a proportionate profit to the grower nor consumer. Taking into consideration weight, and bulk, and price, the ripe corn will be found the most profitable. Many years ago I instituted some experiments as to the value of bright unripe wheat, compared with that fully ripened; and the result was, that it was not so glutinous, and did not imbibe nearly so much water in the flour, and consequently made a much less weight of bread. What I contend for is, that wheat, when the ear begins to droop, is then only fit to be cut; that though the sample may look coarser, the produce to the farmer will be greater; and more particularly so when he himself is the consumer: but if it is cut earlier, it should by all means have plenty of time to harden in the field before housing, as experience shows that wheat ripens very little, if at all, in the rick."

RAIL-ROADS.

De Gerstner, a German engineer of talent, who has been extensively employed on the rail-roads of Germany and Belgium, has the past year made a thorough examination of all the rail-roads in the United States, and has published the result of his observations in a pamphlet, from which we gather a few facts that we think will be interesting to all readers.

De G. estimates, that on the first of last July there were in operation in this country 3,000 miles of rail-roads; and that during this year, they will be increased to 4,100 miles. The average annual transportation of passengers on every mile of rail-road is 35,000; and of goods, 15,000 tons per mile. The annual income per mile is $3,075. The cost of transportation, repairs, superintendence, &c. is $1,950; leaving the nett product of $1,125 per mile. As the average cost of our rail-roads is $20,000 per mile, the income is about 5½ per cent per annum. Some, of course, pay as high as ten or fifteen per cent; others, as yet, yield very little.

As a contrast to our roads, M. De G. has adduced the Belgian rail roads, some 150 miles of which have been constructed at a cost of 40,000 dollars per mile. The principal points of distinction are the arrangements for traveling, and the greater cheapness of traveling there than here. In Belgium there are four classes of carriages, or cars, all proceeding in the same train, but at different prices; the first class being 2½ cents per mile, and the lowest being 8 mills per mile. As a consequence of this low rate of fare, the travel is immense, it being cheaper to ride than to walk, and the rate of conveyance is 17 miles per hour, including stops, while here the average rate is about 14 miles per hour. The average number of passengers per mile of the Belgian roads is about 300,000, to 35,000 here; and the annual charge is one cent and one-tenth per mile; while here it is from 3 to 5 cents per mile. The average number of passengers in a train in the United States is 40; in Belgium 140. The average number of trips made on our roads is 875; on those of Belgium 3,348, annually.

From these statements, supported by reference to documents, M. De G. proceeds to argue the propriety of diminishing the rates of traveling on our roads, as the best means of increasing their receipts; since the Belgian roads, though costing double ours, give about the same interest on the capital employed as ours do. Very little freight is carried on the Belgian roads, the country being full of canals; the tolls are derived from passengers alone. We think the considerations suggested by M. De Gerstner worthy of notice. If by reducing the rates on our rail-roads one half the travel on them could be quadrupled, as is very likely it might be, the advantage to the companies interested would be apparent. The experiment made of reducing the postage in England, had a similar effect in increasing the revenue; and it seems probable that in all such cases,

the greatest profits will be derived from making their benefits available by the greatest possible number of individuals.

Artificial Soda for Manure.

The value of potash, soda, &c. for promoting vegetation has long been known, but the cost of the articles has forbid their use, except for experimenting on a limited scale. That potash exists in large quantities in a native state in that part of the primitive rocks called *felspar*, is well known to chemists, the product sometimes reaching as high as 16 per cent; but native soda has never been found in sufficient quantity to produce any considerable effect on soils, as the potash clearly does, on those formed of felspar.

Within a few years, however, Mr. Bennett has discovered a mode of preparing a coarse soda, which is cheap, an active manure, and which is coming into extensive use in England for that purpose. Of this preparation, common salt is the basis; and the refuse salt from the extensive salt works in Cheshire and other parts of the kingdom is used for this purpose. Should it succeed in this country as well as it has in that, the demand for salt would increase to a great extent, as nothing but the scarcity of that article, and its high price, would prevent the general adoption of the soda as a stimulant manure. We copy from the Atheneum of London the following notice respecting this preparation and its value:

"We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the result of experiments made by Sir C. M. Burrall, on his estate at West Grimstead, with Mr. Bennett's combination of salt and lime. Having previously tried salt alone, without such a return as would justify perseverance, the Baronet was induced to try the preparation of Mr. Bennett as a manure for wheat, and the experiments have succeeded most admirably. Procuring several tons of salt from Emsworth, the following process was adopted:—In September, 1838, quick-lime was spread about three inches deep over a space of about twenty feet long by eight feet wide, on which salt one inch in depth was laid; and these alternate layers were repeated till the bed was two feet high, and then left for ten days, at the end of which period, by the slaking and expansion of the lime, the bed was raised nearly a foot higher. It was then well turned together, with turnings at intervals of a week, should be repeated five, six or seven times, (if convenient,) in the whole, in order thoroughly to combine and mix the materials, and thereby convert it into a species of coarse soda, and increase the alkali. In summer this may best be done in the open air, *and on ground not wanted for culture afterwards*, and in the wet months for spring use, it may be done under a shed, so as to be kept from rain."

Sixty bushels of this preparation was used per acre for wheat, and the effect was stated to be, that the wheat so treated was more forward than any other wheat on the farm; that the straw was remarkably clean and bright; and that the produce was about one-third more than on land of equal quality, on the same farm, that was not so manured. Sir C. M. Burrall, as well as others, had tried this manure on spring crops, such as oats, barley, &c. and with excellent effect. It was found, however, that to produce its full effect, the land must be either naturally dry, or freed from stagnant water, by thorough draining; and we may add, that the same remark will apply to the use of most other manures.

BONES AS A MANURE.

The use of bones as a manure for crops, particularly the drilled or root crops, is rapidly increasing in this country, wherever the ground article can be procured, and it appears to justify all the reasonable expectations that have been formed respecting its application. Mills for grinding bones have been erected near Boston, New-York and Troy, where the dust is sold by the barrel or bushel, and where tried, has generally been highly approved. In all our cities or large villages, almost any desirable quantity of bones could be procured, were it of consequence to preserve or obtain them; and as the expense of a mill for grinding cannot, we think, be great, would it not be well to have one at least in every place where a saving or sale of this material is practicable. Bones simply crushed are useful, and their effects are more durable than when made fine; but when applied in the form of dust, the effect is much quicker and more sensible.

That bones should be an active manure when applied to plants, is evident from their composition. According to the analysis of that excellent chemist, Mr. Hatchett, the component parts of bones are chiefly four,—the earthy salts, fat, gelatine and cartilege.—The earthy salts are three in number:—

First. Phosphate of Lime.
Second. Carbonate of Lime.
Third. Sulphate of Lime.

The following is a table calculated from the analysis and experiments made on the bones of different animals, and of the human species, by the same chemist:

Kinds of Bones, 100 parts.	Gelatine.	Phosphate of Lime.	Carbonate of Lime.	Loss.	Total.
Human,	23	63	2	2	100
Horse,	9	67	1.25	22	100
Ox,	3	93	2	2	100
Sheep,	16	70	0.5	13.5	100
Swine,	17	52	1	30	100
Calf,	25	54		21	100
Elk,	1.5	90	1	7.5	100

Experience in the use of bones has proved that the gelatine is the most valuable part of the bones, and this analysis proves, that of all bones those of man and the calf are most serviceable as manures. In England, the dust made from bones brought from the battle fields of Europe, has been most esteemed, and until that source of supply was exhausted, ship loads of them were imported annually for grinding. Boiling bones for the purpose of making portable soups, by extracting the fat and gelatine, injures them for the purpose of agriculture, in proportion to the quantity extracted. Bones from soap makers' works, when crushed, are little more than the salts of lime; and these, though very valuable on some soils, (particularly the phosphate,) can be obtained cheaper other ways. The average quantity of gelatine is not far from $\frac{1}{16}$th of the bone.

Bones, then, to produce their full effect, should undergo no roasting or boiling processes, that shall extract any of their essential parts; and it is probably owing to the different treatment the bones from which the dust has been made, has undergone, that the value of different parcels of dust is so various: and hence also has doubtless arisen the somewhat conflicting estimates of those that have used this manure. A lot of dust made from bones from which the gelatine had not been extracted, used by one man, would justify a favorable report; a lot, which, by being made from bones from which the gelatine and fat had been extracted, would be little better than lime, would naturally disappoint the user, and produce a report unfavorable to its virtue as a manure.

Meteorological—Gale of August.

Many of the readers of the Farmer are aware that the Atlantic coast was visited during the last week in August, with one of the most severe gales that has been experienced for years, causing great destruction of property and loss of life. It was unquestionably one of those gales that, not far from the period of the Autumnal equinox, have their origin near the windward West India Islands, and moving in a great circle pass over those Islands, and others in the route, and finally infringe upon the American coast in the vicinity of the Carolinas, passing off to the north in about the same curve as is made by the gulf stream. That these gales have a circular or rotary as well as a progressive movement has been placed beyond any reasonable doubt, by Mr. Redfield of New York; and those who wish to become acquainted with what we consider the true theory of these storms, are referred to that gentleman's paper in the 31st vol. of Silliman's Journal; on the chart accompanying which, the ascertained course of several of these gales is laid down. We give from the Atlantic Journals, the time of its commencement and close at several points, to show its progress northward, and, as was generally supposed in the teeth of the wind, which was from the N. E. Mr. R.'s theory dispels this illusion, which is at least as old as the time of Franklin, and shows that as the gale rotated from right to left in its advance, the wind on the west or land side of the whirl, must of necessity first be felt from the N. E. We have no doubt that if this theory of Mr. Redfield, was understood and acted upon by ship-masters, hundreds of vessels and many valuable lives would be annually saved; as what may be called the premonitory symptoms of such gales, are of a nature not to be well misunderstood, though too often neglected. For instance, a letter from the North Carolina Coast, states that for more than 12 hours before the commencement of the gale, and while there was a clear sky, and little or no wind, the very shores shook under the mountain surges that, without any assignable cause, rolled in upon them.

Place.	*Com. of Gale.*	*Change of Wind.*	*End of Gale.*
Charleston,	Aug. 28, 7 P.M. N.E.	29, 6 A.M. N.W.	29, 3 P.M.
Wilmington,	" 11 P.M. N.E.	" 10 A.M. N.W.	" 11 P.M.
Norfolk,	" 29, 0 A.M. N.E.		30, 9 P.M.
Philadelphia,	" 30, 1 A.M. N.E.	30, A.M. N.W.	" P.M.
New-York,	" 2 A.M. N.E.		" 10 P.M.
Boston,	" 9 A.M. N.E.		31, 4 A.M.
Gloucester,	" 11 A.M. N.E.	31, 11 A.M. N.W.	" P.M.
Portland,	" 12 A.M. N.E.		" 12 P.M.

Thus it seems that in passing the extent of the Atlantic coast, the gale occupied the great part of two days; that it was uniformly felt from the N. E.; that the change of wind was to the N. W.; and that its duration was about 24 hours. One of the singular facts connected with this gale was the cold it produced as was evidenced by the fall of snow in many places along the coast and some distance in the interior. The Cattskills were whitened; and considerable fell at Salem, and other places. That the influence of such a gale was not felt farther in the interior is surprising. Eighty miles inland, it was scarcely felt. We have copied from our register, the notes for those days, as showing their influence did not cross the Alleganies.

Monday, Aug. 26,	Wind s. w.	Ther. at 2, 82°,	Thunder gusts.
Tuesday,	" 27,	" w. " 68,	Brisk winds.
Wed'sday,	" 28,	" N. W. " 70,	do. and slight frost at night,
Thursday,	" 29,	" N W. " 64,	Fine day,
Friday,	" 30,	" N. W. " 75,	Fine day,
Saturday,	" 31,	" N. " 77,	Flying clouds.

Digging Potatoes.

When potatoes are dug very early, they are apt to heat in the cellar, and if they remain in the ground till it is very late, they are liable to injury from long, heavy rains, in wet ground, and if the weather should be very dry and warm, after the potatoe tops decay, the hot sun would considerably injure those potatoes that are near the surface, especially in light, sandy soil. It is usually best to avoid the two extremes of very early and very late digging.

Though potatoes are injured by soaking long in the mud, yet their becoming very wet will not be injurious, if dug immediately; this is according to experiments which we have made. We had some potatoes on a wet piece of ground and a heavy rain came when it was rather late, and no prospect of dry weather soon, we dug them and put them into the cellar all in mud, the water drained off and left them in a moist but not very wet state; they continued through the winter in about as moist a condition as they were when growing. In the spring, these potatoes were very fine indeed, superior to others of the same quality in the fall, which were kept in a dry state.

Potatoes keep much better by having considerable earth among them to fill up the interstices and excluding the light and air. And if they can be dug and secured in the cellar without drying, it will do much in preserving their fine qualities.

There is a difference in potatoes as well as in apples, as to keeping well, and though the difference is not so great, yet it is well worthy of attention. Some potatoes are very poor for eating in the fall, which will be of the best quality in the spring and first of the summer. Others will ripen early and be in fine condition in the fall, but greatly deteriorate. And there are some kinds that are pretty good at all seasons. Farmers should observe these peculiar qualities of potatoes and cultivate such kinds as will afford them a supply throughout the year, of a good quality. To do this, the principal thing that requires attention is, to get a kind that will come to maturity very early and another that will retain their qualities late in summer; there are a great many kinds that are good in the intermediate season.—*Yankee Farmer.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

Rohan Potato.

Mr. Tucker—Having cultivated the Rohan Potato this past season, perhaps I can do your readers a favor, and possibly a service, by communicating for your journal, the results of my experiment with a variety that has attracted some attention from Agriculturists and farmers generally.

I procured last fall, from Gen. Harmon, of Wheatland, two bushels of Rohan Potatoes. Last spring, I prepared my ground for planting them, and cut my seed into pieces, containing generally two eyes, intending to appropriate for their cultivation, one half acre of land. I found, however, when too late to remedy the error, that I had got but sixty-five rods of land, and after putting a single piece in each hill, that I had used but little more than half my seed. I then went over the ground again, adding another piece to nearly all the hills, so that they averaged at least three eyes per hill. The first two rows containing sixty-four hills each, I planted with the cuttings from six potatoes, the largest I could select—the cuttings from these having but one eye, and but one being placed in a hill. The land I employed was but in moderate condition—was a clover lay, had been run over all the spring, by my sheep, and was in consequence hard, and was ploughed just before planting but once. It had, however, received a coating of coarse manure, and I put a shovel full of fine manure into each hill. My rows were three and a half feet apart, and the hills four feet asunder. They were ploughed and dressed with the hoe, in the ordinary manner, once, and were also plastered, once in the hill, at the time of planting, and once after they came up. This was all the labor I have bestowed upon their cultivation, which you will observe is about the same given to the ordinary crop.

Notwithstanding the small quantity of seed in each hill, and the distance at which they grew, the tops spread nearly over the whole ground, and in one or two moist and rich spots, were thick and very luxuriant. I have just dug and measured my crop. The two rows, which were planted with the six large tubers, have yielded a return of *ten bushels*—full, round, adequate measure. These I saw measured myself. My workmen dug and measured the rest of the field, and they assure me that it has yielded *one hundred* bushels, making in all a crop of *one hundred and ten bushels*, for *two bushels* of seed. This I think comes pretty well up to what has been claimed for the Rohans. Had I spread my seed over more ground; I think the yield would have been greater, and would have told a larger story for the quantity of seed. Had the hills been placed nearer together, the average for an acre of land, would have been increased. I think I shall next year adopt the method of putting the hills much nearer together, and using but one eye in each. Still, I do not believe we have had experience enough in this country yet, to determine the best mode of cultivation, with respect to the greatest economy in the use of seed, and the greatest production per acre.

The hills that I saw opened, contained from five to eight tubers, weighing from six ounces to two and a half pounds. The proportion of small tubers is very light, the majority of the hills having none at all. My whole crop is considerably above the average size of those I planted. In fact they are of enormous dimensions, compared with the common article. The smaller and middle sized tubers are rather smooth and oval shaped, but the larger ones are pretty deeply indented with eyes, and of a somewhat ragged appearance. I have not tried mine yet for the table. They are solid and heavy, and probably as good for eating as three-fourths of the different varieties brought to our market. For feeding to stock, there can be no question of their value, and I am inclined to the belief, that their general introduction among our farmers, must prove of great utility. The fact which I state, that they have produced for me at the rate of fifty-five bushels for one, with but ordinary cultivation, speaks for itself. Indeed, besides the sowing of seed, the labor of raising the Rohans, must prove to be less than is necessary upon the common kinds, especially if they be planted at the distance recommended, as the plough can be used more freely among them, and there is but half the hoeing to be done.

I shall, of course, have some part of my crop to sell, at the going price. Persons wishing to procure them of me, can have them forwarded to any place on the canals.

While writing to you, I will just mention that my China Tree Corn, though planted a week after the usual time, was ripe before the frosts. It has produced largely. It was late, however, but in such a season as the last, we should have no difficulty in raising it in this valley. If it will not degenerate, I should think very highly of it, in a more southern climate. V. W. Smith.

Syracuse, Oct. 5, 1839.

Crops in South Venice, 1839.

Mr. Tucker—I will give you a short, but comprehensive account of the crops grown in this town, the past year, 1839. I am induced to make an estimate becauses it conduces to something like accuracy in the crops of our county, by having particular sections of it given, and tends to repress the too prevalent practice of underrating our blessings.

Wheat.—Our wheat staple has alternately raised and depressed our hopes, from the time of sowing. Last fall many pieces looked very fine, and gave promise of an abundant harvest. The remarkable winter had an unfavorable effect upon it, and in the spring, the prospect was indeed gloomy. The rains of June, and the subsequent season, has been very favorable for the growth of wheat. I believe those who viewed their fields but seldom, found it much better at harvest, than they expected. On the whole, from the best information I can obtain, I am inclined to think the crops equal to last year's. But be it remembered, that that was a short crop, and that we have not had a full crop since the years 1833.'34. Wheat was singularly affected by the winter and spring. Places the least exposed, in ordinary seasons, suffered the most. I believe that wheat sowed early, on summer fallows, did much the best, as has been the case for the last three or four seasons.

Wheat sowed after Barley and Corn, did not do as well as usual, owing, perhaps, to its not being sown as early as usual, and did not get much growth before the snows fell. After oats, it was in many places, an entire failure. Of the varieties, I think the Hutchinson wheat has done the best. There is more complaint of smut than usual, and many pieces of late sown, is shrunk very bad. I have heard no complaint of insects, but the bane stein crout continues to make fearful inroads upon us, so much so, that many farmers will soon have to stop sowing wheat. It is very evident that some remedy must be devised, or we can soon raise no wheat at all.

Barley.—The barley crop came in very well, better than last year. It has long heads, is well filled, and many fields will average forty bushels to the acre. There was a great deal of barley sown last year, and the great failure of it caused many farmers not to sow this year; therefore there has not been but a very little sown this season, in this town. Oats are very fine, I think I never saw them look better. Corn looks very well, considering the unfavorable season it has had. Many fields have the appearance of corn in miniature, going through the whole process of blossoming, tasseling, and earing; and yet scarcely two feet high. The corn in the valleys has been injured some by the frost, but upon the hill lands, the corn looks as green as in midsummer. The fact is, there cannot be but small crops of corn raised this season in this quarter.

Grass.—This season has been favorable for grass, and the amount of hay cut is much more than was cut last season on the same quantity of ground. Pastures are very good yet, and the fall feed in all probability will be abundant.

Potatoes.—The crops are about the same of last year. There were, however, a great many planted, many farmers using them in fattening their pork.

Buckwheat—What little there is, looks extremely well. The crop will be a heavy one, unless injured by the frost.

Peas.—The crop is good, and there were a great many sown this season. The farmers have come to the conclusion, that they can fatten their pork easier upon peas, than to raise corn, (especially in this cold climate.)

Flax.—What little I have seen is very good. Raising flax is about out of date, since cotton is so very cheap. But a few sow flax in this vicinity.

Fruit.—This is not a bearing season, but farmers will have sufficient for their own consumption. I have never known apples so scarce in this vicinity, since my recollection. Plums are very plenty, and cherries too; in fact, every thing bears a fair prospect to the farmer. No country on earth is so blessed with good crops as our own. We have nothing to hinder us from enjoying every thing essential to human life, in this vain and transitory world. Every thing that we can raise brings a very good price, and a market close by, which makes every thing prosperous and happy.

The farmers have mostly completed sowing, and are now threshing their wheat. It yields better than was expected when harvested; and take the State of New York together, there will be a pretty fair crop of wheat.

South Venice, Sept. 25, 1839. W. S. T.

Italian Rye Grass.

In the year 1836, I purchased one bushel of Italian Rye Grass, from Mr. T. P. Wilson, of Burgh Quay, Dublin, and sowed it on one Cunningham acre of excellent land, after drilled potatoes, the ground having been sown with black Tartarian oats, the preceding day,—this occurred in the third week in April,—the field of oats turned out the most luxuriant and productive that had been seen in this country, three Cunningham acres and a half having produced 440 Winchester bushels of oats; the crop was removed on the 27th of September, when the Italian rye grass was seen to rise like a crop of oats about to shoot into ear. The winter of 1836-7 was not severe, and the Italian (rest of the field was laid down with Pacey's perennial) had a most beautiful appearance at the latter end of July, 1837; the crop was cut for seed at that time six feet long, the produce in cleaned seed forty-eight bushels; there was a great bulk of hay, and had it been saved without regard to the sale of seed would have produced from three to four tons on the acre, of sweet, rich, juicy flavor, adapted for black cattle and horses for slow work, admirable for cutting as chaff from the number of joints; it was very full of saccharine matter and substance, but much softer than Pacey's; the second crop was also reserved for seed, and cut in September; it produced about one ton of hay not more than two feet and a half long, with thirty-two bushels of seed superior to the first crop in quality, making in the whole, eighty bushels of seed, sold at 10s. per bushels, the original having cost 17s. 6d.; the field was ploughed for wheat, one ridge was left for experiment,—the grass on it in November would have cut a third time, being two feet long,—the winter of 1837-8 was very severe, the grass melted away, and in my opinion, dissolved and rotted at the root. I was very deep in the Italian rye grass, the acre above mentioned having been so profitable, had induced me to lay out eight acres with it, and having observed that the soil thickened and spread by being cropped, I had turned my calves into the fields after the grain was removed; to this circumstance I attribute the great success of my crops in 1838, as some of my neighbors who had not taken this precaution, lost their grass in the same way that my ridge disappeared. Calves are the best stock for this purpose, their teeth are sharp, and they take the top off. For soiling, no grass answers better, it grows so quickly, half a bushel Italian rye grass, 10 lbs. of red clover, and 4 lbs. of trefoil; if the land is stiff, more seed will be required; it is delicate at first in heavy soils, but when rooted seems to thrive well. Half a bushel of Italian, half ditto cocks-foot, 7 lbs. of white clover, 5 lbs. trefoil, with 2 lbs. of yarrow, make a beautiful soil for pasture, and these succeed each other in bloom, which causes the field to have a varied and beautiful appearance. I have always sowed with spring corn, Tartarian oats is the best crop to lay out grass with, it stands up so well, but both the grass and oats must have rich ground. I have never known the grass to injure the grain crop, it grows up thin, and it is not until the crop is reaped, that you can judge whether you have sufficient roots or not,

it spreads so amazingly. Certainly the Italian is a biennial, and in an irrigated meadow, thrives well, and for so far, appears a triennial, and is a most valuable productive grass much relished by cattle. After three years cultivation my objections are, 1st. The difficulty to save as hay from its nature, and in a wet season a second crop rises so rapidly, that the ground is always damp,—the hay is of a soft nature. 2nd, In strong lands, if dry weather sets in, it sometimes misses and is delicate until it takes root; my plan is to roll the ground, then sow, accompanied by a harrow, which followed immediately, and serves as a guide, then the roller when the season permitted this, (which does not always happen in this climate.) I never was disappointed.—*Mark Lane (English) Express.*

The trial of this article for four seasons proves it far superior to every other grass for winter herbage, and much the earliest for feed of any grass in the spring; but what renders it still more valuable as a feeding grass is, that it is preferred by cattle to any of the common sorts, a fact which has been proved by numerous experiments in various parts of the country; and the rapidite with which it again shoots forth after having been either mown or fed off, renders it particularly advantageous for light soils, as the common rye grass never sends forth a second crop, either for feed or seed of any consequence. In poor land it may be safely sown with clover (as it has been with success in France) to the great increase of the crop and benefit of the quality of the hay. These results fully show it to be well deserving the attention of agriculturists, possessing as it does, greater hardness, and uniting in itself all the good qualities sought for in rye grass. Sown together with *Trifolium incarnatum*, it has answered admirably, in the neighborhood of London; and the *Trifolium incarnatum* when sown by itself has produced near Plymouth, upwards of four tons per acre.—*British Farmer's Mag.*

Remedy for Smut.

" Chauncey Goodrich, Esq., of Burlington, Vermont, says—" In your last number I noticed three communications on the culture of wheat; although they are all valuable, perhaps I may add a little to them. As to smut, I believe if clean seed is sown, the following preparations of it is an infallible remedy—also that it will soon eradicate all smut from foul seed. Soak the seed twenty-four hours in a strong brine, strong as it can be made, letting it cover the grain—drain it off and stir in fresh air-slacked lime until it is dry, when it may be sown. It is still better to have the wheat spread on the floor when the lime is stirred in, and let it be until fully dry, as the lime will adhere better to the grain.—Wheat so prepared should not be passed through a smut mill, as the brine would then be sure to destroy a part, and if soaked too long, nearly all. Another advantage of soaking in brine is, that it is so much heavier than water, that oats and all wild seed will float on the surface, and may be taken off. I have known this practised on my father's farm, and by others, and never saw any smutty wheat from clean seed so prepared, even when adjoining fields would contain so much as to almost ruin the grain.—*Farmer's Monthly Vis.*

Will the Manufacture of Beet Sugar be a benefit to the Country?

It was shown last week, that the culture of the beet root is desirable on account of its enriching and cleansing effects upon the soil—being better than a naked summer fallow. It has been objected to by some, that we ought not to give our attention to the culture of beet and the manufacture of sugar, so long as we are unable to raise our wheat and potatoes in sufficient quantities to afford a supply for home consumption. A very successful and intelligent farmer raised this objection last week, but we pointed out to him that if he wished to see the capacity of our soil increased so as to enable us to raise all our own bread stuffs, and have a surplus stock for exportation, he ought to encourage the sugar beet culture. Experience has convinced the French farmers that this product does not diminish the quantity of wheat, but on the contrary, it has very much increased their crops. In some departments of that country, where the soil had become so impoverished that the crop of wheat would not pay for its cultivation —they now reap heavy crops in consequence of the ameliorating effect of the beet cultivation.

The importance of thorough ploughing, harrowing, rolling, and all other means of improving soils, is now pretty well understood, and no good farmer doubts that they are as important to good production as manuring. All plants do not require *in the same degree* these precautions, and those which require them *least*, generally rank among *exhausting* plants, while those that can least dispense with them, are considered *fertilizing*.—The beet is of the latter description, and one of the leading advantages which it offers to agriculture, is the necessity it creates of deep and thorough ploughings, the careful culture it requires, and the means necessary for gathering it; these must in the aggregate leave the soil in a highly improved state, and the benefits therefore to rural economy which an extensive culture of this plant must produce, are incalculable. The rotations recommended in France, are, of course, various, arising from a diversity of soils, and also a diversity of opinions. M. D. Domballe, whose experience and talents are entitled to respect, recommended a four years' rotation, which he says succeeded with him remarkably well.

1st year, Wheat, *manured.*
2d " Beets.
3d " Barley, or Oats, with Clover.
4th " Clover.

The following rotation is found to answer well in the northern departments of France.

1st year, Oats, *manured.*
2d " Beets.
3d " Wheat.

Sometimes potatoes, the first year, have been found to answer well.—[*Church's work on beet sugar, pp.* 24 and 25.]

The experience of our farmers will suggest a system of rotation adapted to their soil and climate.

Another objection urged, is, " labor is too high, and we cannot produce the beet so as to be able to manufacture sugar at a profit." We have shown above, that the culture as an enriching and cleansing crop is advantageous, we will now give two comparative statements to show that the beet can be produced as cheap here as in France.

Chaptal, pp. 251, gives the cost of cultivating an acre as follows:

Seed,	6	francs.
Sowing the same,	12	"
Two weedings,	22	"
Digging,	20	"
Transportation,	20	"
Storing,	3	"
Rent of the land,	40	"
Taxes,	10	"
Total,	133	francs.

$24,27 cents, or 7 cents per bushel. (In the above, there is no estimate for ploughing, preparing ground, and manuring.)

The agricultural commissioner, in his second report, gives the following estimate of expenses in cultivating an acre of Ruta Baga. The cost of cultivating an acre of sugar beets may be a trifle more. Every farmer who has cultivated both crops, can easily tell what the difference is.

Estimated expenses of an acre of Ruta Baga:

Ploughing and preparing ground, planting on ridges, eight days,	$8,00
Twenty loads of manure, half charged to this crop,	5,00
Seed, $1,00. Sowing with machine, 50 cts.,	1,50
Fifteen days hoeing, $15: 12 days' harvesting, $12,	27,00
Rent of land,	3,00
Product 800 bushels,	$44,50

To make the above estimate correspond with Chaptal's, in cultivating an acre of sugar beet, it may be altered thus:—

Seed, 3 pounds,	$2,25
Sowing the same,	1,50
15 days' hoeing,	15,00
12 days' harvesting,	12,00
Rent of land,	3,00
Average product, 600 bushels,	$33,25

Thus it will be seen, that an acre of beets in this country, can be cultivated as cheap as it can be done in France, notwithstanding the difference in the price of labor. But, to make the thing sure beyond a question, we shall receive and publish with pleasure the calculations of farmers who are cultivating the beet crop this year.

Now then, as to the profits of manufacturing sugar, after the beets are obtained.

" It appears, according to a statement drawn up by M. Noubert Rilleaux, of New Orleans, who is well acquainted with the raising sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar from it, that on an average, for ten years, an acre of sugar cane in Louisiana, will yield seven hundred pounds of sugar on old plantations. (On new lands, the yield is much greater.) In a very good year, an acre will produce 22,000 lbs. sugar cane, which will give 1000 pounds brown sugar, which is worth 5 1/2 to 6 cents per lb. and 500 lbs. of molasses, or 50 gallons, which is worth 36 to 40 cents per gallon."

The product of an acre, therefore, on an average in good years, will be:

Sugar, 1000 lbs. at 6 cents,	$60,00
Molasses, 500 lbs. 3 cents,	15,00
	$75,00

In this calculation, no deduction is made for capital invested in plantation lands, manufacturing, machinery, and apparatus, and the expenses of manufacturing, the cane into sugar. At the low rate, however, the product of 50 acres of sugar cane, when made into sugar, is only $3,750.

Now what is the product of 50 acres of sugar beet when manufactured into sugar.

One acre of sugar beet will produce on an average twenty tons. Fifty acres, then, will yield 1000 tons.—One thousand tons, for which the manufacturer will pay $5, is $5,000 which the planter of the sugar beet will realize for the raw material only. With this fact before us, any one can see that the sugar cane planter can never enter into successful competition with the sugar beet planter and the manufacturer.

1 ton of beets will yield 9 per cent. of sugar, but say,	140 lbs. refined sugar.
20 tons product of an acre,	2,800 " " "
50 acres, 1,000 tons, will give	140,000 " " "
and 140,000 pounds, at 12 cents per pound, will be,	$16,800
Now deduct the amount of the product of fifty acres of sugar cane manufactured into sugar, as above,	3,750
Balance in favor of the planter and manufacturer of beet sugar on the product of 50 acres,	$13,050

Suppose now, that ten farmers associate together and establish a manufactory sufficient to manufacture 1000 tons of beets, and raise the raw material, which they can do by each raising five acres only of beets; the expenses of such a manufactory would be as follows, liberally estimated:

For buildings, machinery, and all necessary apparatus for converting 1,000 tons of beet sugar in 100 days, would not exceed,	$6,000,00
For interest on said capital, and insurance on the buildings, say 12½ per cent.,	720,00
15 hands, at one dollar a day, 100 days,	1,500,00
500 cords of wood, at five dollars,	2,500,00
For superintendant and agent,	1,280,00
	$6,000,00
This would manufacture, as before stated, 140,000 pounds of sugar, at twelve dollars per cwt.,	16,800
Deduct expenses as above,	6,000
	$10,800

Which will give each of the farmers in this association, for the produce of his five acres of land, in sugar beet and profits on their manufacture, $1,080.—*Journal of American Institute, No.* 6, *for* 1839, *pp.* 333.

The report submitted to the Massachusetts Legislature on the subject of beet sugar, by Hon. Wm. Clark, jun., Chairman of the committee on agriculture, and one of the best farmers in the country, says:

By reference to the books of the Custom House in Boston it will be seen that exclusive of what was reshipped, over 26,000,000 pounds of foreign sugar was imported into this city in one year ending September 30th, 1836, at an expense to the importing merchant, exclusive of freight, of nearly two hundred thousand dollars. It is possible to produce this amount of sugar from a tract of land less than three miles square.—This is shown to be possible, but not probable, at least until great improvements, such as we hope this culture will introduce, are made.

The *possibility*, however, of doing this, or any thing like it, may justly claim our most candid attention.

Two millions of dollars annually paid out of a state for a foreign product, which for aught we know, can and eventually will be raised cheaper with us than with them, is certainly matter for the grave consideration of legislators.

It is a subject permanent in its bearing, and assumes an importance, compared with which many others that engage our liveliest attention dwindle to insignificance.

For years, no subject of equal importance to our agriculture has presented itself, and well may it be said, that the vital interests of the commonwealth are neglected, if this culture is not encouraged.—*Clark's Report.*

In the above extracts, we have endeavored to answer the question placed at the head of this article. If there are still objections to be answered, we shall be glad if our readers will offer them.

CHARLES P. BOSSON,
Publisher of the Yankee Farmer, 45 North Market street, Boston.—*Yankee Farmer.*

From the New England Farmer.

Notices of Farms

Mulberry—Silk Business—Call at General A. Holman's Farm, Bolton, Massachusetts.

Passing through Bolton, we availed ourselves of the opportunity to call upon Gen. A Holman, who has had considerable experience in raising and setting out mulberry trees, feeding worms, &c. He commenced his operations, six or seven years since, and began to set out his trees for the purpose of producing silk. His farm is admirably adapted for this business, there being but few places in our estimation, which are more favorable. It is situated on the eastern side of an elevated and extensive swell of land, commonly known by the name of "Bolton Hill," from whose summit a great extent of beautiful country is visible: the soil is generally a strong loam and rather rocky. He has from 5 to 6000 trees, which have been planted at different times from 5 to 7 years: many of them stand from 6 to 10 feet distant from each other, and have low heads: the land is laid down to grass. It is now four years since he began to feed worms. Two years ago, about 50 lbs. of manufactured sewing silk was produced; last year 55 pounds of reeled silk, which was sold for $6 per pound, which with the bounty from the State of $1,50 per pound, would amount to the sum of $412,50. The quantity of silk this year cannot be ascertained, as all the eggs which can be produced from his cocoons have been contracted for by a house in Philadelphia. The quantity of cocoons is supposed to be not quite so large as it was last year. He will probably have from 20 to 25 millions of eggs, which will be worth six times as much as what the silk would bring. His worms are a very superior variety, called the "brown mammoth," which he thinks the best of all varieties for our climate; they have given universal satisfaction wherever they have been used. Two crops of worms have been produced this season: the first were hatched out the last of May; the second the 4th of July. Two crops he thinks, is all that can be profitably raised in our climate. There is no difficulty in keeping the eggs from hatching before they are wanted. They are put into a demijohn and corked up, but not perfectly tight, as that would destroy the vitality of the eggs; they are then placed in a cool part of the cellar on the bottom; in this way they may be retarded until late in the summer. He is satisfied now that he has injured his trees by stripping the leaves too close before they had attained sufficient strength and vigor to bear it, and that they have been much stunted and retarded by it. This is the reason why the quantity of silk has not increased with the age of the trees. The trees are of the common white variety, and do not give satisfaction on account of the smallness of the leaf, as it requires much time to gather them in comparison with some other varieties. He thinks he shall graft or bud them with some superior variety, either the Brousa, Alpine or Canton, if the last should prove sufficiently hardy. He thinks highly of the Morus multicaulis for the southern climate, and has many growing for sale. They will not probably be profitable in this region, if we may judge from the ill success which has attended their cultivation this year. We hear of some growers who will not raise so many trees as they planted in the spring, and others who are much disappointed in the number calculated upon; they either planted them too deep, or cut them up too much, or it was too cold or too wet, or they were injured in the cellar, or some plaguy thing or other befel them. We have seen many fields from which but little foliage could be spared, even as late as the first of August; they will do for the southern climate, but not for ours.

Gen. Holman has converted the upper part of one of his barns into a convenient cocoonery, 50 feet by 35, well ventilated on every side, and filled with shelves in six tiers, capable of accommodating 500,000 worms. An elderly and infirm man and his wife have performed most of the labor in tending the worms and gathering the leaves; some extra help was given during the last stages, when an increased quantity of leaves are necessary. They were busy in stripping the cocoons from the bunches of straw on which they had spun. We have frequently seen branches of trees with the leaves on, put up for the worms to spin upon, but the straw appeared to us much better, as the cocoons are more easily taken off; a handful of straw is tied at one end, and cut off the other end the length of the distance between the shelves, and set up between them on the tied end, forming an inverted cone; the worms crawl up and fill the straw.

Gen. Holman spoke with confidence concerning the silk business, and feels encouraged by the success which has attended his first efforts, to pursue it, and thinks it will ultimately prove profitable. It would be wrong in calculating the profits of the business, to take as a guide the produce of the three past years; if the rent of the land, interest of the money expended for trees, labor, &c., were all reckoned, it would probably appear that the proceeds of the business have fallen considerable short of the interest of the outlay and labor. It should be remembered that a mulberry orchard does not begin to pay until from 7 to 10 years of age, although we have had statements to the contrary, which have greatly misled those who were disposed to embark in the business. When we had our first silk fever, five or six years since, multitudes were urged on by false and exaggerated accounts, expecting to realize enormous profits in four or five years; but they soon found out that it was easier to make calculations on paper than to carry them into practice. The severe winters which destroyed the young trees, and a little experimenting, disheartened individuals as well as companies, and they saw the prospect of a golden harvest vanish like dew before the morning sun.

S. V. S. Wilder, Esq., of New York, who owns a large tract of valuable land on the north and west sides of Bolton Hill, about a mile from Gen. Holman's, and spends part of the summer at his country residence there, is much interested in the silk business, and has always been strong in the belief that it would be one of great profit. He was for many years a resident of France, and engaged in the silk trade, and well acquainted with the manner of rearing worms, and the production of silk in that country. To encourage others in the business—he set out with much care four years since, 4 or 5000 trees on a part of his farm near the bottom of the hill. The soil is of an inferior quality—a poor sandy loam on a gravelly bottom. The trees were set, we believe, twelve feet apart; the holes dug three feet square, and great pains taken to insure their growth; the trees were three or four years old when taken from the nursery. This orchard has proved a failure; most of the trees are either dead or badly stunted. One cause of the failure is the poverty of the soil, and another, the severity of the winters.

We have seen in our perambulations great quantities of young trees, which the owners call Alpine, that are nothing more than the Brousa mulberry. The Brousa will, we think, prove a valuable variety for our climate.

Bolton contains many well cultivated farms: we noticed one owned by Mr. Moses Greenleaf, where scarcely a weed could be found; all his crops were perfectly clean—quite a contrast to most of the farms which have come under our observation. It is often the case with a field of potatoes, that they are choked and overtopped with pig-weeds, Roman wormwood, and other vile weeds, very much to the injury of the crop, and against the character of the owner. This farm is an exception to the great majority—we therefore take this opportunity to commend the proprietor for his industry in thus employing his boys and himself at odd hours in cleaning his grounds, thereby benefiting his hogs, crops and farm, and setting a good example to his neighbors. We saw on this place the finest piece of onions that we ever laid our eyes upon; there must be nearly 150 bushels on about a quarter of an acre. When his crop is gathered, we hope to give an exact account of the number of bushels and rods of land, together with his mode of cultivation, &c., to the public, through the New England Farmer. We observed here some very early Canada corn, which was then ripe or nearly so (Aug. 29th.) It was planted thick, and believed by the owner that as much was obtained as from a larger variety, (we doubt it,) and there was no fear of losing his crop from an early frost. He has some excellent varieties of early apples, which we have not before seen, that would command a high price in our market. We find in almost every town, some fine variety of native apple, peculiar to the place, which would be highly prized if known by our horticulturists and market men. If half the money which has been spent in importing foreign apples, could be spent in collecting some of our own fine native sorts that are scattered over the country, we should have a larger accession to our list of fine apples, than has been ever made before.

From this farm to Lancaster, we pass over the highest ground between Boston and the Wachusett range of hills, from which the traveler has a magnificent view of a large extent of mountainous country, which bounds his vision; some of the most prominent peaks are the Wachusett, Monadnoc, and the Peterboro' mountains. The valley of the Nashua is spread out like a map under his feet, its extensive intervales, ornamented with noble elms and other trees, single or in groups or groves, which enlivened the villages of Lancaster and the numerous farm houses in the distance upon the swelling hills beyond, forms one of the finest scenes for the landscape painter imaginable. The intervales of the Nashua are fertile and produce grass and grain in abundance when well managed. Some of the intervales have a fine growth of the shagbark walnut, which yield fine crops of nuts. We know of one farm from which have been gathered nearly 100 bushels in a season. There is considerable land in Lancaster that is wet and cold, which might be greatly improved by drainage; it is generally so situated that it could be easily effected. We were on one farm where considerable improvement had been made in this way, and was assured that the produce was four fold. One gentleman said he was much pleased with the Indian wheat—had good success in raising it, and thought it equally as good for his horse as corn; and that when properly ground, makes fine flour for warm cakes. We have a promise of a communication from him on the subject.

It was in this town we spent five or six years in the cultivation of 'Lancaster garden,' which is situated near the junction of the two branches of Nashua river, having a fine alluvial soil and well adapted to the growing of garden seeds; it is now owned by J. D. Huntington, Esq., and occupied for the same purpose. When under our care, we had an extensive collection of hardy and half hardy herbaceous plants, embracing the most of our fine native American species, as well as all the exotics which could be obtained. As the present proprietor is not a botanist, nor much acquainted with the cultivation of plants, many of the varieties have been lost, but there still remains many fine ones, which are offered for sale, and may be bought low. The garden was commenced by Mr. J. B. Russell, the former proprietor of the N. E. Farmer, and Seed Store, and has furnished to the amount of twelve to fifteen hundred dollars worth of seeds annually for this establishment. J. B.

From the Albany Cultivator.

The Circumscribed Farmer,

We mean such as possess a limited capital, and limited desire for improvement, except in their own way, often decline taking an agricultural paper, because it teaches nothing, they say, that is adapted to their practice, or that is graduated to their scale; because, in fact, it is not oral, and delivered by word of mouth, but has been subjected to the operation of the printing press.

Let us ask these gentlemen, if they were disposed to have their son learn a trade, or to become a first rate farmer, would they select a teacher of circumscribed knowledge, who followed the practices of the last century, or knew only how to *kill land*, or one who was familiar with all the improvements of the age, and whose thrift in business would be a guarantee that the work is *right*? Now the agricultural journal is to the circumscribed farmer what the good teacher would be to the boy—an instructor in the improvements and best practices in his business—written by those who have made and adopted them, and have profited by them—and for the particular benefit of those who have limited means, or cannot go abroad for the information they need. The moderate and profitable improvements in farming go to economize labor, or rather to render labor more productive, and to keep up the fertility of the soil—two objects of as much or of more importance to the circumscribed farmer, than it is to the one of more extended means. The man who takes an agricultural journal, profits by the experience of hundreds; while he who takes none, can profit alone from his own, and from that of perhaps a few neighbors. The adage teaches, that two heads are better than one, the world over.

These remarks are preliminary to some extracts we are about to make from John Lorain, a philosopher and first rate farmer, written for the special instruction of circumscribed farmers, to whose notice they are respectfully recommended:

"In this country, land is very cheap; an excellent ready market for the produce of the soil generally prevails. This offers every rational encouragement to the poor but industrious farmer, who depends principally on his own labor and that of his family for cultivating the soil occupied by him. He is but little affected by the high prices of labor, or the idleness and insolence of workmen, which take place in every country where labor is scarce, unless the laws be oppressively severe.

"The principal reason why this class of farmers so seldom become wealthy, and but too frequently continue poor, is the desire of immediate returns from cropping, and the mistaken idea that the profits to be derived from rearing live stock, progress too slowly to answer their purposes. This induces them to crop the soil yearly, with but little attention to grass or an increase of cattle, until their grounds become so much exhausted that rest is absolutely necessary to procure crops worth gathering. The soil being greatly impoverished, and the seeds of the grasses destroyed, as far as perpetual ploughing and cropping can effect this ruinous purpose, the grounds rest with no other covering but that of some scattering and debilitated grass and weeds. This exposes the soil to the very injurious action of the sun, wind, washing rains and melting snows. When such grounds are ploughed for crops, instead of being richly stored with grass roots, and well covered by their tops, scarcely any vegatation is found to replenish them, or to nourish the crops grown on them.

"These ruinous practices naturally introduces poverty of soil, and its inseparable companion, poverty of

purse. This, however, is not all; it entails on posterity the wretchedness introduced by their inconsiderate forefathers, or an Herculean task to counteract the curse of poverty which their negligence had introduced. Whether Satan is also the instigator of this evil, I do not presume to determine, but certain I am, that it is much greater, (so far as farming is concerned,) than the curse entailed on the soil by the fall of Adam. That seems to consist simply in brambles and thorns, including in these, such other vegetation as would compel man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. This course we may all see is irrevocable, but we may also at the same time observe, that if man complies with heaven's mild decree, and removes those obstacles to the growth of plants which better suit his purpose, agriculture flourishes, and his rational wants are abundantly supplied.

"But when the hand of folly introduces the additional curse of poverty on the soil, this insatiable monster, like Aaron's serpent, swallows all the rest. Even brambles, thorns, &c. (the mild chastisement of heaven,) cannot prosper where poverty has obtained dominion over the soil, as may be readily seen, for this and every other vegetation grown on such grounds, looks sallow, starved and debilitated.

"That man is inexcusable, and ought to be punished for this sin against common sense, himself, his posterity, and the community in which he resides, is evident.

"Before this considerate being enters the forest, glade or prairie, nature had been for ages enriching the soil for his use, in the way that has been described.—The fertility of it might be preserved and increased, even by the circumscribed farmer, if a system of agriculture calculated to keep the ground fully replenished with decaying animal and vegetable matter was practised, and due attention were paid to the augmentation of live stock, in proportion to an increase of ability, instead of the ruinous practice of perpetual ploughing and cropping.

"Reason alone, demonstrates this interesting fact. It has also been clearly proved by actual practice, in almost every neighborhood, by the successful enterprise of farmers, who commenced their business on lands bought on credit, and covered with timber, without any buildings on them, and with not more than a pair of working cattle, and cows barely sufficient to supply the family with butter and milk. Nay, more—some who were not half as well stocked as this, have paid for their land, acquired an extensive stock of cattle, and become wealthy, although their mode of management was very inferior to that which has been proposed. They, however, increased their live stock in full proportion to the means furnished by the system of management employed by them.

"From first to last, they have been enabled to live better, and vastly more independantly than those who relied principally on the plough. The cause of this is evident: milk, butter, cheese, wood, meat, hides and manure, are continually increasing. It is evident that but little manure can be obtained in the beginning; however, where that little is spread, the product is greatly increased, as is also the fertility of the soil for a succeeding crop and the grasses following it. Where a plenty of good grasses and hay prevail, young cattle will grow as much or more in one year, than they do in two when kept in pasture, fed bare during summer, and on straw through the principal part of the winter.

"It is considered proper to remark that, although many circumscribed farmers make considerable progress in increasing their live stock, their laudable enterprise, however, is too often suddenly checked, before they obtain half the number of domesticated animals necessary to the proper cultivation of their grounds.

"This evil originates in the prevailing error that huge piles of stone and morter, or boards and scantling, are the best means that can be pursued by the cultivator to improve his farm. Hence it is, that we see almost in every part of Pennsylvania, where it is possible to effect this mistaken improvement, extensive barns and dwelling houses standing on farms, where we do not observe half the quantity of grass or number of cattle necessary for the proper cultivation of the surrounding soil."

From the Farmers' Cabinet.

Fruit Trees.

Shame be to him who planteth not fruit trees.

Those who love good fruit, should annually devote a small portion of their time to producing and perpetuating the trees that produce it. The apathy of many to this very interesting subject, can scarcely be accounted for on any other principle than that of excessive laziness or extreme stupidity. Where the male portion of a family can't muster courage or industry enough to give reasonable attention to this important matter, it is hoped the *females* will look to it, and then the trees will soon begin to blossom and bring forth fruit, for I have seldom seen an intelligent, active female undertake any thing useful, without the fruits of her labors soon becoming apparent. I saw the present season a number of flourishing young fruit trees which were engrafted by the wife of the "good man" of the farm, reflecting great credit on her for industry, perseverance, and skill, as a cultivator of trees.

The stones of peaches and plums, and the seeds of apples or other fruits should be planted either in drills, or in the places they are designed permanently to occupy before they become dry; they vegetate better and more certainly than when kept over winter to be planted in the spring. The right season to plant the stones or seeds is when the fruit is ripe, and it will be found they will more certainly vegetate and acquire a larger growth the first season.

Plant a few stocks each year, be careful to engraft or inoculate them when of proper size with the best varieties, protect them from the cows and horses till they grow out of their reach, and you will not have to complain of a lack of good FRUIT.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

On improving the quality and increasing the quantity of Manure.

TO THE FARMERS OF NEW JERSEY.

On account of your position, soil, resources, markets, &c., I have addressed this paper to your notice; still the objects it has in view, are of a character interesting to general agriculture. The process here introduced to your notice, is founded on elementary chemical principles, and valuable in proportion to the worth of your garden and farm productions, and the facilities of procuring the materials to be operated upon.

The agriculture of New Jersey is favored as regards markets; having on the eastern boundary its share of the consumption of two hundred thousand people who inhabit New York, and on the west side one hundred and fifty thousand who live in Philadelphia.* Within your state the resources for manure are limited, while the crops of vegetables, early garden stuffs, and the ordinary productions of the farm, on your warm, open, and in many places sandy soil, require rather active manure and those frequently applied.

On this occasion it is our purpose to point out to you what may be done, and how you can advantageously bring into your service materials that are most useful in agriculture, but heretofore rejected, on account of your not being acquainted with an economical mode of bringing them into operation, and on account of their cost; by their combined action on each other it is intended to render useful, matter that has heretofore been allowed to go waste, and so to reduce the expense that the profits of your business will be greatly increased.

Permit me to call your attention to the study of the elements of science; a knowledge of mathematics has become essential to every mechanic, who has any thing to do with power; if this science and chemistry were better understood by those to whom the management of steam engines are entrusted, you would rarely hear of those terrible explosions that destroy so many of your fellow creatures. In the absence of scientific knowledge, we would be less comfortably lodged, clad and fed. The dyer, spinner, sugar refiner, &c. &c., would each in his way produce articles much inferior to what you are in the habit of using every day, and from habit their goodness escapes the notice of yourselves and your families: in fact, among the tradesmen of Birmingham, Glasgow, or Manchester, there are at this time more well informed chemists than would be found in all Europe, at the commencement of the American Revolution; and chemistry is as much connected with the operations of the farmer, as those of a tanner, or any other profession. Here there are reasons why farmers should be acquainted with the sciences and the laws by which nature controls every thing that they do. This is our apology for requesting you to make yourselves acquainted with the sciences.

We shall now present to you a process involving the principles of chemistry, that if judiciously carried out, we think, will prove very favorable to your prospects.

There is no better established agricultural truth, than that the alkalies, potash and soda, are useful manures. Every one knows that where wood ashes are sowed on grass land, the crop is improved; but the impossibility of getting as much wood ashes, which you know contains potash, as would manure a large portion of land, and at a price that the produce would warrant, is impossible. In the next place the caustic nature of potash and soda as manure is so great that it is necessary to seek out some safe and economical way of applying them, by forming combinations with other substances applicable to manure, and thereby provide a safe and wholesome nutriment for vegetable life.

For this purpose we recommend to your attention the use of soda, an alkali that can be produced from *various substances, and in great quantities*, and as the demand increases, there is a probability that, by improved process, the price will be reduced. At present it can be got at from three dollars and fifty cents to four dollars per 100 lbs.

By mixing soda with a portion of fresh burnt lime it is rendered caustic, and by boiling in the ley that is taken from this mixture of fresh lime and soda, all kinds of garbage, flesh, fish, hair, woolen rags, &c., these substances will be reduced to a saponaceous matter; all the fatty matter that is in bones will be brought out of them and converted into soap, and the whitened bone be prepared to be ground up for manure, or used in some branch of manufacture. By mixing this soap with straw, grass, every kind of vegetable matter, marsh, earth, and all other decompossable substances, the quantity and quality of manure can be increased to an astonishing amount. There are applicable to this purpose many things that are now lost; such as the sturgeon that abounds in the Hudson and Delaware rivers, that now, when taken by the shad and herring fisheries, are thrown away to stink on the shore; all the garbage that is produced by the fishers, the blood and garbage of the butchers' shambles, in short all the offal that is now thrown on the dung heap, where ninety per cent. passes off in *vapor*, or the whole is thrown into and carried away by the river.

By combining the decaying elements we have been speaking of, with soda or potash, their volatility is prevented, while at the same time their decomposition is promoted, and they are brought into the state that fits them for supporting vegetable life. In many points there exist between vegetable and animal organization striking similarities in their functions, and in some points they are the same. The fine fibres of the roots of plants, and the absorbent organs of animals both take up from decomposed substances, the nourishment that the animal or vegetable requires; but these two modifications of life differ in their preparatory powers; animals being endowed with the power of digestion, they decompose in their stomachs the substances from which they are to extract their nutriment; vegetables, on the other hand, depend for their support on matter that has undergone decomposition by processes entirely uninfluenced by themselves; and what in the one is performed by the stomach, is for the other done in the rot heap, and our object is to have this decomposing process performed in the most expeditious manner, under circumstances calculated to retain as far as possible the elements that form the food of vegetables, and to render as much matter as possible, available for vegetable nutriment, for the purpose of feeding those plants which are necessary to supply the wants of man.

This is an important subject and merits the attention of men of the highest acquirements in science and philosophy; powers which we have not the fortune to be gifted with, but we must earnestly hope the subject will be taken up by some master mind.

Before closing, permit us to remark, that if the practice we are calling your attention to is carried into extensive effect, it would not only benefit agriculture, but afford the means of improving other branches of business.

In putting up salmon, herring, and all kinds of fish, the heads and fins might be cut off and employed with the other offals in making agricultural soap, and thus a barrel of fish so treated would contain more valuable food, with a saving of expense on the barrel, cost of transportation. The waste made at the cod and other fisheries might be turned to valuable account, and the preparations of this agricultural soap would form employment for regular establishments, and make a new, useful and valuable branch of business. J. R.

* The population of these cities is underrated.—New York contains three hundred thousand inhabitants.—ED.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Mistake in the Culture of the Beet.

I am one of the root raisers—growing sugar beet, mangel wurtzel, ruta-baga, and potato for feeding stock. And as farmers may, in my opinion, be as useful to each other by reporting their mistakes and failures, as their success, I will mention that my beets were flourishing, and the admiration of the public passing by them, as late as the first week in the seventh month (July.) But the weather becoming hot and dry, and the ground harder than I liked, concluded to run the cultivator through them and loosen up the soil. The consequence was, instead of improvement, the leaves began to wilt, curl, and the edges of them to die—the mangel-wurtzel, worse than the sugar beet; but all declined from that period until the late rains; at the present, the original top is nearly all dead, and a new one formed, which bids fair to rival the first, if left to stand long enough. But it is supposed the root, although a pretty good size, has lost much in growth by the decay of the first top, and its maturity protracted, if indeed the crop be not much diminished. My inference is, that *late* culture, even if the weather be seasonable, may be injurious by destroying the fibrous side roots, which seem to be indispensable to the plant during its latter

stage—and that consequently the earth should be kept in good tilth while it is young, and afterwards left alone.

The best crop of beets I have raised, was in 1827, alternated between rows of corn; a full crop of the latter was obtained, (as was believed,) and t ree hundred bushels of beets per acre besides; those in open patch along side did not do so well; the shade of the corn seemed to be useful during the dry weather. I intend repeating this plan next year.

J. JENKINS.

Chester county Valley, }
West Whitland, 8 mo. 31, 1839. }

Splendid Bulbous Roots.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a large assortment of Bulbous Flower Roots, comprising the finest varieties, just received from Amsterdam, viz:

Hyacinths; (double and single,) dark blue, porcelain blue, red, rosy colored, pure white with yellow eye, white with rose eye, and yellow with various eyes, 25 cents, or $2 50 per doz.

Tulips; splendid variegated, red, yellow and mixed, 12½ cents each, $1 per dozen, assorted. The assortment of fine tulips is very large, an object for those who wish to form a tulip bed.

Crown Imperials; assorted, of the most splendid colors and showy flowers, large roots, 25 cents each, (extra fine roots.)

Jonquilles; sweet scented, fine roots, 12½ cents each, $1 per doz.

Polyanthus Narcissus, fragrant, white with citron cups, extra sized roots, 12½ to 25 cents each.

Double Narcissus; fragrant, of all colors, 12½ cents each, $1 per dozen.

Spring Crocus, of all colors, 6¼ cents each, 50 cents per dozen.

Large Gladiolus, or Sword Lilies, 12½ cents each, $1 per dozen.

The above roots are of the same superior character as those sold the last season, and which gave such universal satisfaction; some of the Double Hyacinths having produced bells one inch and eight-tenths in diameter.

Purchasers are requested to notice that the above roots are not purchased at auction, are all remarkable for their size, and for the beauty and delicacy of tint of their flowers.

It is unnecessary to enter into any detail respecting the merits of Dutch bulbs—their superiority over those of all other countries is well known—and for blooming in the winter season on glasses or in pots no other but Dutch roots will answer. From the subscriber's long experience in this peculiar branch of his business, he flatters himself that every Hyacinth (in particular) in his collection, will be found of the most beautiful description. Prices moderate.

WM. THORBURN, Seedsman,
North M rket-street, opposite Post Office, Albany, N. Y.
N. B. Direct s for cultivation gratis. Oct. 12, 1839.-w3t

Farm Stock and Farming Utensils
AT AUCTION.

TO be sold by the subscriber at public auction, at his residence in the town of Sodus, the former Shaker settlement.—The Household Furniture consists of a Sideboard, a Marble Centre Table, Bureaus, Tables, Sofas, Mahogany and other Chairs, Bedsteads, Carpets, Mirrors, and Umbrella Stand and Crockery; together with a full supply of Cooking utensils, including two large Iron Boilers, a Mangle and other wash-room furniture; an Iron Safety Chest, and several Franklin and other Stoves, with a variety of other useful articles unnecessary to enumerate. The Stock consists of one pair of young valuable matched Bay Horses, two large chestnut Horses, one a valuable horse and well suited for single or double harness; one grey Mare, three yoke of fine Oxen, eleven good Milch Cows, a well bred three year old Bull, sixteen head of young cattle and calves, two hundred Sheep, Breeding Sows, and a large number of Shoats and Pigs, among which are a few of the pure Leicestershire breed, and some half-breeds. Carriages.---An excellent Family Barouche; a handsome light leather topped Pleasure Carriage for two horses, with a neat Wagon body conveniently fitted to the same running gear. A two wheeled Buggy or Stanhope; a Car, a double sleigh, a Cutter; also a variety of double and single Pleasure Harnesses Farming utensils and farm produce, Wagons, Carts, Fanning Mills, Ploughs, Harrows, Chains, a Straw Cutter, and a variety of other implements, usual on a large farm. A quantity of Hay, with several acres of Potatoes, Carrots and Turneps, now in the ground.

The sale of the Household Furniture will commence at 10 o'clock on Tuesday the 22d day of October, and of the Horses, Carriages, Stock, Farming utensils and crops, on Wednesday the 23d, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Terms.---All sums under $10, Cash; from that to $25 at three months; from that to $50 at 6 months, and on all sums above $50 one year with interest, to be secured satisfactorily in all cases at the time of sale. *Note.* None of the above articles will be sold at private sale previous to the auction. Persons from a distance who wish to attend the sale both days, will find good accommodations at Alton and at Sodus Point in the neighborhood of the place. ALEX'R DUNCAN.

Sodus, September 24, 1839. oct4-w2t

Morus Multicaulis.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish Morus Multicaulis (Mulberry) Trees, in large or small quantities, delivered any time this fall after the first of October. The trees will be raised from Roots, Layers and Cuttings, of thrifty growth and matured wood, and will be sold at prices in proportion to their size. October and November are the most favorable months to transport them to the Western States, or into Canada, or in any direction where they must be sent a distance by water communication. All orders from a distance, by mail, should be sent early, (post paid,) addressed to

E. H. MIX,
July 27, 1839.-w6m Avon, N. Y.

Morus Multicaulis.

C. E. GIBBS & SON, who have been Mulberry and Silk Growers, for several years at Troy, N Y. wishing to increase their operations, have located themselves on Long Island, 5 miles south of the city of New York, and about 2 miles north of Fort Hamilton, on the west end of the Island, where the Steam Boats Monmouth, Wave, and Osirius, pass and repass daily. They offer to sell a part of their Morus Multicaulis, Alpine and Expansa Mulberry Trees, from 20 to 25,000 deliverable in November next. The trees are all growing in fine order, some of them are over 6 feet high, and very liberally branched. Their genuineness will not be questioned by any one who will call and see them which will be attended with very little trouble or expense being so near the city of New York.

They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Likewise a few thousand Silk Worm's Eggs, consisting of Sulphur, Peanut, Long Grays and 2 crop White; and at the same place a number of bushels of the celebrated Rohan Potatoe can be had.

Any communication for us must be addressed to Brooklyn P. O. Long Island.

Reference to Burdick & Wright, 235, Front st. New York.
Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 1839. sept14-w8tm2t

South Down and Bakewell Bucks For Sale.

THE subscriber will sell from fifteen to twenty of his South Down and Bakewell Bucks, mostly the latter breed, at his farm, West Hill, Skaneateles, Onondaga Co. N. Y., if applied for soon.

October 12, 1839.-w2t* EDWARD BISDEE.

AUCTION,
Sale of Multicaulis Trees in Cleveland, Ohio.

THE subscriber has determined, as the season has now arrived for taking up and transporting trees, to offer on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, for sale by Auction, 30,000 Morus Multicaulis trees which will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder.

These trees are very full of branches and are from 2 to 6 feet high, and a great proportion of them are from roots 2 years old. They will be put up in lots of 100 each to accommodate purchasers, and can remain in the ground until the first of November, if desired, on paying ten per cent down, and balance of all sales to be paid in cash on taking up of the trees. This will offer a very desirable opportunity to buyers, as they will see part of the trees growing at the time of sale, and all of which will be warranted of the same variety.

JAMES HOUGHTON, Agent,
Cleveland City Seed Store. oct4w2t

For Sale.

6,000 Morus Multicaulis Trees, by the subscriber, at his residence in the town of Gates. They are of the very best quality, and will be sold on liberal terms, by applying by letter, [post paid] or at his residence. J C BRAINERD,
Gates, October 2, 1839. w6t*

Notice.

CASH will be paid for any quantity of Peach and Plumb stones delivered at the Rochester Seed Store. M. B. BATEHAM.
aug31

Morus Multicaulis and Morettii.

ELLWANGER & ROGERS are prepared to make contracts to any amount, for genuine Morus Multicaulis and Morus Morettii; the Morrettii are hardy, and will stand the winter in this country.

Any persons living at a distance and wishing to purchase a large quantity to sell again, shall be supplied at the very lowest wholesale prices so as to admit of their selling at the same prices as other persons, and make a very handsome profit. Also Silk Worms Eggs.

E. & R. will supply orders to any extent for every kind of Fruit & Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Hardy Plants, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse or Parlor Plants, &c. &c.

September and October is the time for planting Bulbous Roots in the open ground, such as Tulips, &c. of which they have a very fine collection for sale. Cash paid for Grass Seed, Plum, Peach Stones, and Apple Pips. Greenhouse corner of Buffalo and Sophia-streets Rochester, N. Y. sept14-wtf

Multicaulis, Alpine, and other Mulberries.

WM. PRINCE & Sons, proprietors of the Linnæan Nurseries near New York, are ready to receive orders to any extent for all the varities of Mulberries including the Chinese Multicaulis, American Multicaulis, raised from seeds, and very hardy, Expansa Elata, Alpine, Canton, Broussa, Rose of Lombardy, Dandolo Pyramidalis, &c., the six first named of which surpass all others, and are placed in rotation according to merit. The prices will be moderate and terms easy, and priced Catalogues will be sent to every one desirous of purchasing. Fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green House Plants, Bulbous Flower Roots, Field and Garden Seeds, Rohan Potatoes, &c. can be supplied, and priced Catalogus will be sent to every applicant. WM. PRINCE & SONS,
Flushing, August 24th, 1839. aug31t

Morus Multicaulis at Auction.

ON Saturday, Oct. 19, 1839, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. in front of Store No. 5 Buffalo-street, I shall sell at Auction, to the highest bidder. a superior lot of Morus Multicaulis Trees. The trees are in fine order; of two years growth, and will be put up in bundles of 100 each. Farmers, and others interested will do well to be present. oct4-w2t L. W. SIBLEY, Auct'r.

Silk Business--Morus Multicaulis Trees.

THE subscriber is ready to receive orders for the true genuine Morus Multicaulis Trees delivered this fall. As orders are coming in now, it would be well for those who want, to apply early. They will be well packed so as to be sent to any part of the United States.

Having been extensively engaged in the culture of Silk for some years, particularly in the production of the Morus Multicaulis, he will be happy to give any information respecting the trees or feeding the worms, that may be required.

All letters [post paid] will meet with immedinte attention if addressed to EDWARD H. ARNOLD,
aug31w7t* Burlington, New Jersey.

Morus Multicaulis Tree Agency.

THE subscriber now offers for sale some choice lots of the above Trees, warranted of the genuine kind. Also, some Brussa and Canton, now growing in different counties of this state, to be delivered in the fall, or on the ground as they now stand, viz:

In Cuyahoga county,	1 lot of		5,000
Do	do	1	6,000
Do	do	1	4,000
Do	do	1	1,000
Do	do	1	2,500
Do	do	1	800
In Portage county		1	20,000
Do	do	1	8,000
Do	do	1	6,000
In Stark county		1	4,000
Do	do	1	6,000

In Cuyahoga and Portage counties:

1 lot of Brussa	3,000	1 lot of Canton	3,000
1 " "	2,000	1 " "	6,000

Which will be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers, at fair prices, with others, the particulars of which are not yet received, by

JAMES HOUGHTON, Agent,
Cleveland City Seed Store.

☞ Persons who are desirous of disposing of their trees through my agency, are requested to forward particulars as early as possible, and the business will be transacted on liberal terms, and agencies are solicited. Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 17-w3m-m1t

For Sale,

A FEW thousand of the Morus Multicaulis trees, by the subscriber, at his farm, near Fairport, in Perinton, will be offered for sale, in lots to suits purchasers, on liberal terms. Persons who can make it convenient to call and examine them on the premises are requested to do so, before purchasing elsewhere. All letters addressed to the subscriber shall receive prompt attention. ZERAH BURR.
Perinton, Sept. 5, 1839. sept14tf

Horse Rakes.

AS some inquiry has been made through this paper relative to Horse Rakes, the subscriber would take this opportunity to say to its patrons, and all others, that he is offering to the public the latest improved Revolving Horse Rake, which can be had at the following places:

Rochester—C. Hendrix. *Auburn*—Hyell, Watrous & Co. *Elmira*—Robert Cevell, jr. & Co. *Burdett*—E. Baker & Co. *Ovid*—P. Himrod & Son. *Genoa*—H. G. Bushnell. *Waterloo*—J. L. Lundy & Co. *Seneca Falls*—J. C. Chapman. *Geddes*—S. H. Mann. *Syracuse*—Wright & Wheaton. *Ithaca*—Wm. R. Collins *Lenox*—Horace Hall. *Chittenango*— —— Crouse; and many other places not here mentioned.

Those who wish to purchase, would do well to give us a call.

AMOS HOLBROOK.
Whitesboro', June 12, 1839. jun 24

Farmers save your own Clover Seed.

THE subscribers having purchased the exclusive right of making, using and vending, in the counties of Monroe and Niagara, RITTENHOUSE'S PATENT CLOVER MILL, being the latest improvement, and the article now used in Pennsylvania and in Seneca county, would respectfully inform the farmers of those counties, that they will this fall furnish one or more PORTABLE MILLS in each of said counties, to be worked by horse power, which they will take to farmer's barns whenever required, and hull out their CLOVER SEED for them at the very cheap rate of One Dollar per bushel.—These machines will hull from one to three bushels per hour, according to the quality of the chaff. FARMERS will at once perceive the vast saving and convenience afforded to them by this invention, as instead of paying from SIX to SIXTEEN Dollars per bushel for their Clover Seed, and perhaps getting a quantity of Canada Thistle or other foul seed in the bargain, they can now save their own seed, know that it is clean, and have it hulled at their own barns, for the trifling expense of One Dollar per bushel!

For further information, application can be made, either personally or by letter, (post paid,) to the subscribers at Gaines, Orleans county. CHANCY WOODWORTH & CO.
July 27, 1839.-w3m-m1t*

Miner's Patent Pump.

AMOS MINER'S SUPERIOR PATENT PUMPS, for Wells or Cisterns, manufactured by Dagget & Hanson, Jordon, Onondaga County; for sale at Bush & Velie's Store, Exchenge street Rochester, N. Y. G. C. MAURER, Agent.
Aug 24 w&mtf

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
79 *Barclay-street, New-York.*

AT this old established stand, the subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have made extensive arrangements to accommodate farmers in all articles connected with husbandry, viz:—Agricultural implements, a full and fresh supply of Field and Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Durham Cattle, Chinese and Berkshire pigs, 10,000 Morus multicaulis Mulberry trees; Publications on Rural subjects, &c.

Published here the Rural Library, S. Fleet, editor, a few copies of 1st vol. for sale. The object of this work is to constitute a Library at the least possible expense. 2d vol., commencing with Professor Low's Elements of Practical Agriculture, with nearly 250 fine engravigns; subscription $3. Subscriptions received for the Genesee Farmer, Cultivator, &c. &c. J. W. WEAVER & CO.
April 20-wm1v 76 Barclay st, New-York

Rohan Potatoes for Sale.

THE subscriber is ready to receive orders for this valuable Potatoe, to be delivered after the first of Oct. The price will be two dollars per bushel, or five dollars per barrel, delivered on the Canal if required. The quality of this Potatoe is so well established, that last spring many were sold at the seed stores for from 12½ to 25 cents a piece. All communications for the Rohans will be promptly attended to. RAWSON HARMON, Jr.
Wheatland, Monroe Co. N. Y. Sep. 20th, 1839. w6t-m1

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S Office, Monroe County, Rochester, 22d August, 1839.

A general Election is to be held in the county of Monroe, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th days of November next, at which will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, of which a copy is annexed. DARIUS PERRIN.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ALBANY, Aug. 15, 1839.
Secretary's Office. }

To the Sheriff of the county of Monroe.

Sir---Notice is hereby given you, that the term of service of Chancey J. Fox, a Senator for the eighth Senate District of this State, will expire on the last day of December next, and that a Senator is to be chosen in that District, to which the county of which you are Sheriff belongs, at the General Election to be held on the fourth, fifth and sixth days of November next.

You will also take notice that a proposed amendment to the Constitution is to be submitted to the people at the said Election, at which the Electors are to vote, for the election of Mayors by the People---or against the Election of Mayors by the People.

At the same election, the following officers are also to be chosen, viz: Three Members of Assembly, for said County.

JOHN C. SPENCER.
Secretary of State.

Monroe Horticultural Garden and Nursery,
GREECE, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with trees and plants in different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired, delivered on the Canal, one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant, gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer
April 1, 1838. ASA ROWE.

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and inoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 15, 1838. SAMUEL MOULSON.

N. B. Cash will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.